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TO SAIL DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL.—The well known Passenger Ship EARL BALCARRAS, 1488 tons, CHARLES SIMONDS, Commander, has first-rate accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Bombay, 10th April 1862.

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For freight, Cabin Passage and further particulars apply to

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Forbes Street, 3rd April 1862.

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W. NICOL & Co.,
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FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Steamer TILLY, for Kurrachee, on MONDAY the 28th April, at [illegible] touching, should inducement offer, at [illegible] and Dwarka.

[illegible]age, Freight, and further particulars, apply [illegible].
16th April 1862.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN AND BACK.—The Bombay Steam Navigation Company propose despatching the Steamer PLUTO, for Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports, on the following dates, viz.:—

On Saturday the 19th April,
,, ,, the 10th May.

No freight received on the day of sailing.

Apply to the Manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company at the Company's Office, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.

L. C. D. MENEZES,
Manager of the B. S. N. Co.
15th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 16th April 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast Sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN in charge, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at Office Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

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For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office in Bazar Gate Street.
Bombay, 16th April 1862.

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Bombay, 14th April 1862.

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Down.	P. M.	*Up.*	A. M.
Bombay Dep.....	3 0	Campoolee Dep.....	6 40
Byculla do.	3 15	Narel do.	7 30
Narel Arrival.....	5 35	Byculla Arrival ...	9'45
Campoolee do.....	6 25	Bombay do. ...	10 0

W. COOPER.
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus,
14th April 1862.

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17th March, 1862.

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Bombay, 29th August 1861.

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HORMUSJEE COWASJEE MARKER.
Ferozepore, the 21st March 1862.

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Official Auditors.—MESSRS. TELER & Co., 13, Gresham Street, London E.C.
Shareholders' Auditor.—G. A. HILLIER, Esq., 111, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London.

Bankers.

In India:—THE CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.
In London:—THE BANK OF LONDON, Threadneedle Street.

Solicitors.

In India;—MESSRS. LYONS & DODD, Calcutta.
In London:—MESSRS. HOWARD & DOLLMAN, 141, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Secretary.

HERBERT HEATH, Esq.,
OFFICES:—9, *Broad Street Buildings, London* E.C.

Agents in Bombay.

MESSRS. MACNEE & Co.

THIS Company has been projected to acquire and work important mineral and other rights in the district of Singhbhoom, on the South West frontier of Bengal and to purchase the existing buildings, machinery and plant already erected for the purpose of raising and smelting Copper ore.

These rights extend over an area of about *eight hundred square miles*, the mineral portion containing a belt of mountainous country 60 miles long by 16 broad and embrace all the old copper Mines formerly superficially worked by natives as well as new ones lately opened up.

The principal site of the mines is between Badea and Jamjori, a distance of about thirty miles, lying N. W. and S. E., and situated on the western bank of the Soobunreeka. The whole chain of hills in this district (within 140 miles of Calcutta) abounds in copper ore, samples of which, and of copper plates smelted in India and in this country, can be seen at the Company's offices.

The Land in Singhbhoom is held under perpetual Leases granted by the Rajah of that District to the Vendor, and by him transferred to the Company, or by an underlease from the Vendor himself, at the Company's option. The Company have agreed to purchase the whole of the rights of the present owners, with the plant, machinery, &c., now on the Property, for the sum of £40,000, and a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton on the ore sold, or £1 per ton on the copper smelted. The purchase money will be £10,000 in Cash, £10,000 in fully paid up Shares, and £20,000 in shares or cash, at the option of the Company: the Directors having six months declare their option. Possession of the Property has already been given, and there is a good staff on the spot at the present time superintending the preparation of ore, fuel, &c., for commencing operations.

The Title Deeds of the Property have been duly examined by Solicitors of high standing in Calcutta, and declared perfectly in order.

The general features of this Copper Country are a number of small mountain ranges intersected by streams, and plains, spotted with small villages. A number of old native workings exist on the out crops of the hills, but no deep shafts have yet been sunk to test the value of these deposits. The old working may be traced along the different ranges of hills to the extent, in length, of nearly 100 miles.

The Copper smelting Works are situated in Dolbhoom about 30 miles East of Chaibussa, and from the town of Midnapore nearly due West about 65 miles. There is a range of hills, from 800 to 1000 feet above the plain, in the immediate vicinity, and the river Gurum forcing its way through these mountains discharges its waters into the Soobunreeka, only about 3 miles distant. The Gurum river contains water, the whole year round, and near the works where the river passes through the range of mountains already mentioned, it forms a number of falls, thus affording an opportunity for applying the water power by means of wheels and Turbines.

Two most competent Smelters have been sent out to the works with full instructions to commence smelting immediately. An experienced under ground Captain and a Mine Carpenter have also been sent out with orders to lose no time in getting the Mines, in Landoo and Jamjori, into an actively producing state. Those mines which were lately opened, gave ores averaging from 18 to 25 per cent. Full reports on the samples of ore assayed are given in the detailed Prospectus.

The cost of raising, smelting, and carriage to Calcutta, of Copper from the Mines is calculated at £38 to £40 per ton, and this allows a margin for contingent expenses.

The average percentage of profit for the first two or three years is reckoned at 15 to 20 per cent., but it is confidently expected that in a few years the dividend will reach a much higher figure.

A considerable number of Shares having already been taken up, only a small proportion is reserved for the Bombay Presidency.

Applications for Shares must be accompanied by a Deposit of Co.'s Rs. 10 per Share.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application may be had by applying in Bombay, to

Messrs. MACNEE & Co.
8c, Apollo Street.

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

WILL be re-opened on EASTER-DAY, the 20th instant.

W. K. FLETCHER,
Senior Chaplain.

NOTICE.

LOST, A TIN PAPER BOX, belonging to MR. PRANJEEVUNDASS TOOLSEYDASS, *alias* FUTTOOBHAEE, from the coach-box of his Shigram while standing in the compound of the Secretariat this afternoon. Any person taking it to the said Pranjeevundass Toolseydass, *alias* Futtoobhaee, at his residence on the Kalbadavee Road, will be handsomely rewarded by him.

14th April, 1862.

INDIAN PENAL CODE.

JUST RECEIVED FROM MADRAS, copies of the second edition of MAYNE'S COMMENTARIES ON THE INDIAN PENAL CODE. Revised and enlarged with reference to the Code of Criminal Procedure Price Rs. 11½.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER OF ARTICLES consisting of Wearing Apparel, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, &c. &c. which have been found on the Line of Railway or on the Railway Company Premises during the year ending 31st December 1861, will, if not claimed before the 16th instant, be sold by Public Auction.

W. COOPER,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay Terminus, Traffic Manager's Office,
9th April 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has much pleasure in informing his numerous Customers that he has received by the last Overland Mail, the undermentioned Articles being of the best and latest fashions—an early call is solicited; the following are some of the articles received:—Ladies' White Silk and Crinoline trimmed Bonnetts, Black Straw Hats, Trimmed, Buck Skin Gloves, Drab and White Gauntlets, Black Spanish Mantles, Black Silk Braid and Schinille hair Nets, Hair Rolls and Fregeetts. White Cashmere Bernown trimmed with Tassells, Rich Glace Silk Mantles, best French Colored Muslin for Dresses, Gird White Cotton Stockings, Infant White Cashmere Embroidered Cloaks and Hoods, Black Nitting Silk, White and Colored Berlin Wool and numerous other articles.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

Important Historical Works.

HISTORY of the FOUR CONQUESTS of ENGLAND. By JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN. Two Vols. Demy 8vo. Rs. 20.

"Two volumes which reflect credit on the patience, research industry, and learning of the author. The story of the Four Conquests has never been narrated more lucidly or less drily. Mr. St. John has done his work well and honestly."—*Athenæum.*

"The familiar story is worth reading again in Mr. St. John's vigorous and precise style."—*Examiner.*

THE HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE, from the fall of Constantinople, A. D. 1453 to the War in the Crimea, 1857. By T. H. DYER, 2 vols., 8vo, cloth. Rs. 22-8.

"The best summary of the period extant."

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR SALE.

HERNOZANT'S PALE BRANDY, 1st quality Tod Heatley & Co.'s Black Seal Sherry; best Holland's Gin in 15 Flask Cases.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BURDON'S WINE.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE in cask, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.
Sole Agents.

GIBB AND BRUCE'S WINES.

PALE SHERRY, Green Seal.....Rs. 22 per dozen.
Do. Do. Red Seal ..... ,, 24

A Consignment of the above favorite Sherries has just been received by the undersigned and is now for sale.

MACNEE & Co.,
Merchants & Agents.
26, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

CARBONELL'S SHERRY and PORT.
CRUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTLER'S LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

WINES.

TO be had, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, at really moderate prices for their approved qualities.

Brandies, Burgundy, Wines, Clarets, Sauterne, Champagne, Sherry and Port, Liqueurs, Raspberry Cordial, Cherry Cordial, Whiskey, Bitters, Truffles and Preserves.

Allsopp's Beer in quarts and pints, in excellent condition.

The whole of the above are of late arrival.

ALBERT VINAY.
5 Forbes Street.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. GLADSTANES, CONIN

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 16th April 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Rates have not yet opened from the Mail, but the feeling of the Market is firmer.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight...	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 011/16d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight.....	100¼
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 219 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 p. cent.	69 Prm. ex Div.
Mairas Bank	1,000	2½ do.	29
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	80 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	102 do.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	13 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	31 ex Divd.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	1¼ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 15 p.sh.Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.....	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. {sh.Div. 3 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Company...	400	350 p.sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Bombay Land Company ...	10,000	100 p.sh.	Rs. 11,500 do.
ElphinstoneLandCompany	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 4,800 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company.....	500	32 do.	Rs.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 350 p. sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....	2,500	{Prem. nom. [p. Aup. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 300 Div.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 40 Prem.
Do. New Shares.....	625	.....	Rs. 25 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1300	.....	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Pitti's Spinning and Weaving Co..	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Throstle Mill Company...	4,000	.....	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company.....	4,500	.....	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		Nominal.
,, Loan 1835-36	93	to 93½
,, Loan 1842-43	93	to 93½
,, Loan 1854-55	93	to 93½
New Five Per Cent. Loan	103½	
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	109½	to 110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-6	
Bank of England Notes.....	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 230	Nominal
Cavolus.....	,, 230	do.
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 227	do.
German Crowns.....	,, 213¼	do.
Five Franc Pieces.....	,, 205	
Bar Silver	,, 106½	
Gold Leaf	15-14	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...	£3	5s.	0d.	to £3	7s. 6d.
,, May loading..	£3	10s.	0d.		
,, (Seeds)	£1	17s.	6d.	to £2	0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£3	0s.	0d.		
,, (Seeds)	£2	7s.	6d.	to £2	10s. 0d.
To China	no offers.				
To Clyde	no offers.				

PRICES CURRENT (APRIL 15th, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy
New Broach, ready	Rs.	207 to 218
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	,,	202 to 203
New Oomrawuttee	,,	185 to 190
New Comptа, ...	,,	193 to 194
New Dharwar Sawginned	,,	203 to 204
New Bassein, and Nuggur	,,	184 to 185
New Veravul	,,	187 to 188
Khandeish	,,	170 to 172
New Portsliee	,,	188 to 190
New Acrote	,,	202 to 203
New Manglore	,,	188 to 190
NEW COTTON to Arrive :		
Broach and Surat (April and May) ...	,,	214 to 215
Dholleral and Bhownugger (Do.)	,,	196 to 197
Oomrawuttee .....(April and May)	,,	None.
Veravole ..... Do.	,,	177 to 178
Dharwar Sawginned ..... May	,,	259 to 260
Mangalore.....	,,	182 to 183
Portsliee	,,	183 to 184
Comptа	,,	190 to 191
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1505 to 1570.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...st Rs. 5-12 to 5-12½ ans per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat.....	,,	6-10 to 6-12
Gingelly mixed (Black and White).....	,,	32 to 33
	,,	36 to 37
Nigger.....	,,	27 to 28

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, April* 5.)

Our Oil Market during the week has been quiet but prices remain rather firm. We give Rs. 90 to 91 as the quotation at the latter rate, some small lots have been taken for prompt delivery, but we hear of no contracts of any magnitude. The Export to Europe only shows 2159 tons against 5088 same time last year. We annex a few particulars of Exports which may prove of interest.

Coir Yarn has been a little neglected, rates nominal according to quality.

Tonnage is wanted, there being none available for Oil at the present moment, the *Mary Hall* having only a few tons Measurement disengaged, and the rates we may quote as 80/.

Exports of Cocoanut Oil, Coppra, and Cocoanuts to date.

Export of Oil.

England	Tons 2150
Bombay	,, 453
Other Places, including Mauritius ...	,, 1010
	Tons 3622

Export of Coppra.

Calcutta.....	Cwt. 57,308 1 20
Bombay.....	,, 58,246 ,, 7
Coast	,, 5,497 3 6
	Cwt. 121,052 1 5

equal to 72,632 Cwt. of Oil, Tons 3631

Export of Cocoanuts.

England	9,398
Mauritius	15,438
Bombay	1,841,650
Coast	213,624
	2080,110

taking an average of 120 Nuts to 1 Chodna or 2 4 lbs. of Oil is equal to 3714 cwt.....Tons 185

Tons 7498

Comparative statements of Cocoanut Oil, Fish Oil, and Coir Exported to England for the last 5 years.

	Cocoanut Oil.	Fish Oil.	Coir Yarn.	Rope.	Junk.	Fibre.
1858-59	Tons 3255	1143	898	144	43	97
1859-60 ,,	2155	810	1453	199	53	122
1860-61 ,,	5088	686	1788	214	39	110
1861-62 ,,	2159	151	1050	125	3	28

Tons of 20 *Cwts.*

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	1	2	0 per cent.
8 days' sight ...	,,	1	4	0 ,,
16 days' sight ...	,,	1	10	0 ,,
Madras, sight	,,	1	0	0 ,,
8 days' sight ...	,,	1	2	0 ,,
16 days' sight ...	,,	1	8	0 ,,
Colombo, sight.....	Nominal.			
8 days' sight				
16 days' sight				

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 30, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
3 Do. ..... at 2s.	0¾d.	,,
2 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
1 Do. ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,
On demand ..... at 1s.	11¾d.	,,

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	¾	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	2 ,,
Do.	12	do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in Bombay, if remitted home by the Bank's Bills, or if remitted home by other means, 1 per cent.

Securities deposited for safe custody.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. : Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 15th, 1862. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for saf custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business .....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 10th January 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New Zealand, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	do.
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
,, on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one month, at 6 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 24th March 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,, 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s.	0d.	,,
,, 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
,, On demand	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a common 2 per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

HARRY JOHN,
Bombay, 3rd January 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSAR, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regimental for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....	2s.	0¼d.	
,, 4 months' sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	
,, 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
,, 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11¾d.	
,, On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE. The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of Honorary Loans of the Indian Government, and subscription for payment of the interest in London.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
April 15	Gem of the Ocean	...Williams.....	Calcutta 11 March.
	Elphinstone (s)	.....Taunton	Surat 14 April.
	Lady Canning	.....Spence.....	Calcutta 11 Mar.
	City of Agra	.....Ewing.....	Liverpool 21 Dec.
	Shah Jan	.....White	Mauritius 21 Feb.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
April 15	Stree Raja Raja-shewares	.....Hill.....	Moulmain.
	Forfarshire	.....Richmond	...Calcutta.
	Bosphorus	.....Murphy	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *M.S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Major Hossack Dr. Durham ; Dr. Neilson ; Mr. Newton ; and 160 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per ship *Stree Raja Rajasheswaree*, to Moulmain.—76 Convicts and 24 Guards.

Port Clearances.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Silver Eagle*, W. H. Longman, bound to London
Ship *Nagasaki*, L. McKay bound to Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 15th April 1862.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—1,725 bundles Coir Yarn, 115¼ cwt., Vithuldass Gocouldass ; 252 bags Sursee Seed, 126 cwt., Goculbhoy Moolchund.

Rob Roy.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Purbutt Jeetsy ; 5 pieces E. Teeth, 2¼ cwt. 9 lbs., Enderjee Moonsee ; 100 bales Cotton, 300 cwt., Gocouldass Madhowjee ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Damjee Manock ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dayal Jairaz ; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Grey and Co. ; 3 pieces E. Teeth, 20¼ lbs., 1 case E. Teeth, 15 lbs., Moye Teeth, 2¼ cwt. 15 lbs., Enderjee Mooncee.

Cleadon.—30 packages Coffee, 7¼ cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubbibhoy ; 50 cases Olibanum, 101¼ cwt., Meerally Soomar.

Owen Glendower.—150 bags Saltpetre, 262 I. maunds, Lalchund Wootumchund.

Earl of Balcarras.—182 bags Saltpetre, 329 I. maunds, Lalchund Wootumchund.

Silver Eagle.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Woomerbhoy Chanbhoy.

For Liverpool.

Culloden.—205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Beechworth.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Venus.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee ; 150 bales Cotton, 425 cwt., Pursotum Tersee.

Beloochee.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee.

Bruzelle.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Dhunjee Natha ; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.

British Lion.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Bussorah.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., 1 bale Hemp, 3½ cwt., Courjee Proamjee ; 500 small bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Gopjee Dhurum-y ; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Wallace and Co. ; 55 bales Cotton, 192 cwt., Toolsidass Nursidass.

Upton Belle.—108 bundles Hemp, 208 cwt., Bhoja Carumsy ; Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Woomerbhoy Chanbhoy.

Americana.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Chickasaw.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Culliandass Nesserwanjee and Co. ; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., George S. King and Co. ; 210 bales Cotton 735 cwt., Allahbhoy Rubio ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Queen of the Sea.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Kessoo Wagu.

Edward Percy.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., W. and A. Graham and Co.

Colonist.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Leggatt and Co.

Tomoghops.—480 bags Country Galls, 600 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Chance.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee ; 200 bales Muajeeta, 686 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., Visram Kessowjee.

Northern Bride.—260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur.

Africa.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Algiers.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Volkart Brothers ; 35 bales Cotton, 120 cwt., 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Canjee Hemraj.

Rock City.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., D. Byramjee.

James Russell.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Purseetum Tersee.

Bosphorus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co. ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Cameronian.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Meteor.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee.

Morning Star.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Doongersy Gangjee.

Jane Blythe.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Khatesy Dhuramsy.

Nagasaki.—350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Malta Rance.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

For Havre.

Fairlie.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Marseilles.

Raphael.—200 bags Gingilly Leed, 292 cwt. 3 qrs. 21 lbs., Dossabhoy Cursetjee and Co.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Lightning.*—5 chests M. Opinm, 140 lbs. each, Govindram Jaygopall ; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Lightning.*—18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each, David Sassoon and Co. ; 1 case E. Teeth, 2¼ cwt., Sunderjee Moonsy ; 1 box E. Boards, ¼ cwt., A. H. Hueschke and Co. ; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co. ; 25½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Ramjee ; 104 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Nestonjee Byramjee Cola ; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co. ; 8 packages Sundries, Vundravundass Jumnadass ; 124 pieces E. Teeth, 3¼ cwt., 7 lbs., Sunderjee Moonsee.

Steamer *Lightning.*—1 bale E. Piece Goods, 43 corges, Ahmudbhoy Rowtoola ; 14 bales Piece Goods, 390 corges, 1 box Sundries, Cursondass Vurazdass.

Hon ble Marshall.—7 bales E. P. Goods, 202½ corges, Vullubdass Khimchund.

STATIONS OF H. M.'S INDIAN NAVY.

650	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
99	Assaye, 10 (paddle), Admiral	... Kuppul.
701	Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster	... Out of Commission.
940	Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (armed vessel)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt	... Persian Gulf.
429	Cheenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton	... River Indus.
420	Clive, 14 (steep), Lloyd	... Bombay.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Goldingwood	River Euphrates.
162	Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson	... Aden.
1926	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt	... Andaman Islands.
305	Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw	... River Indus.
1000	Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins	... Bombay.
395	Elphinstone, 12 (steep), Kinerdine	... Persian Gulf.
99	Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans	... Madras.
274	Kinersey, (flat), McLaren	... River Indus.
225	Koyarsee, (screw ship), William	... Out of Commission.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser	... Bombay.
1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Ironson	... Calcutta.
610	Fire Fly, 2 (paddle), Marsh	... River Indus.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	... Bombay.
90	Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
610	Haveriock, 2 (paddle), Davies	... River Indus.
309	Hugh Rose, (gun boat), Stevenson	... Persian Gulf.
	Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop)	... Bombay.
522	Indus, 4 (paddle), Fleete	... Scale.
499	Jhelum, 4 (paddle), Lewis	... River Indus.
191	Keddywarry, (flat)	... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
	Kotree, (flat), O'Brien	... River Indus.
702	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Farleton	... Adamus Islands.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), Farleton	... Bombay.
157	Maid, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
107	Maree, (schooner)	... Bombay.
443	Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson	... River Indus.
42	Nercunda, (schooner)	... Karrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton	... River Indus.
610	Outram, (paddle), Neal	... River Indus.
385	Pisani, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), White	... Bombay.
240	Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker	... Bombay.
809	Punjaub, 10, Fouracres	... England.
205	Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams	... River Indus.
355	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
999	Semiramis, 9, Worship	... Aden.
619	Sir Henry Lawrence, 4 (paddle), Jones	River Indus.
42	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
259	Tigris, 9 (armed vessel), Fyer	... Persian Gulf.
702	Victoria, 4 (paddle), Unity	... Aden.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Grantsenden	... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

853	Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.	
1488	Earl of Balcarras—Geddes & Co.	(c. 1. March 11)
832	Lobscow, Johnson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
788	Morayshire, Mathers—Leckie & Co.	
989	Owen Glendower, Rountson—Remington & Co.	(c.l. Mar. 25)
1196	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle—A. H. Hueschke & Co.	
749	Ramilies, Wright—Campbell Mitchens & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
525	Rob Roy, Bridie.	(c. l. Feb. 21)
1099	Silver Eagle, Lowpman—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 20)
1234	War Spirit, Lukes—C. Marstat & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

744	Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.	(c. l. April 14)
843	Adriatic, Scott—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee,	(c. l. April 14)
162	Africa, Bowie,—D. Yassen & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
1025	Agenoria, P. Joanson—Pes. Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
1001	Algiers, Morris—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 15)
1069	Alston, Thompson, S. Burrell & Co.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 22)
1475	America, Finlay—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1046	Americana, W. Potts.	
1415	Beaconsion, Thomson—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
1068	Black Eagle—Reanie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 15)
1266	Beechworth, Frain—Reanie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 5)
967	Beloochee, Mitchell—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 27)
1391	Bosphorus, (s) Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 15.)
882	Brantley Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. March 15)
1493	Brougston Hall, Rennie—Coupland & Co.	
1122	Brunello, Orsoney—Reanie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 19)
1152	British Lion, J. Laybold—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 29)
455	Caroline, Packered—

they were, indeed, by a majority opposed to it, the information regarding the supplies of cotton to be obtained viâ the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, the Illinois Central railway, Chicago, and New York, is at least premature. "In a military sense," says a well-informed writer, "the present campaign will really turn upon the operations of the main army in Virginia. Should the Federals again suffer a great defeat, Tennesse will at once become *too hot to hold;* should they be successful, that State will fall into the condition of Maryland, and be at the service of the North, at the cost of a garrison of 70,000 to 80,000 men." This looks like something very near unanimity on the question of secession. So combustible a substance as cotton has a very poor chance of getting far amongst such a population "resolved" to burn it. The cotton of Missouri, Tennesse, and Kentucky, could it all be landed safely in New York, would not be enough to supply the cotton mills in that State and in the New England States. Lowell and Salem alone would work it all up. The only chance for supplies of cotton, however, is from these three States. As we go farther South, the chance of obtaining a bale of cotton becomes less and less. The receipts of cotton at all the Southern ports for the first four months of the "cotton year," namely, from the first of September to the first of January, are thus stated :—

	1860	1861.	
Received at New Orleans...	901,075	1,789	bales.
" Mobile	326,370	22	"
" Savannah	33,380	130	"
" Charleston.....	151,868	4,594	"
" Memphis	70,310	3,328	"
Total.....	1,488,044	9,863	

A North Carolina journal says :—

"It may be doubted if the world ever saw a similar showing. A crop worth three hundred millions of dollars, necessary to the well-being and peace of the world, totally excluded from the markets of the world! Of the crop of 1860, about eighty millions of dollars worth had been sold up to the 1st of January. Of the last crop, only half a million's worth in the same length of time."

Still further, in illustration of the chances of cotton from the extreme South, it has been said :—

"In Louisiana, the future probabilities are undergoing a free discussion. The planters of Natchitoches parish have in public meeting, resolved that no planter, no matter what may be his force, should plant or raise more than five bales of cotton of 500 lbs. each, in 1862, unless the blockade is raised before the 1st of March next. The number of cotton looms in operation in Mississippi is 183—80 at Jackson, 40 at Grenada, and 35 at Bankston. Each loom is capable of turning out 60 yards of cloth per day for the full number of working days in the year (313), which would give a product of 3,435,740 yards per annum. This aggregate will not near supply the wants of the state."

Without a miraculous change in the spirit and temper of the South, we see no prospect of a supply of cotton from America for the European market. We say, then, let India be up and doing. There is no doubt that she can do much. Look at what she has done with scarcely an effort. In 1860 she sent to the United Kingdom 1,822,689 cwts. of cotton : in 1861 she sent 3,295,004 cwts. The real value of the cotton she sent in 1860 was £2,997,000 : the value of that sent in 1861 was £7,278,537. She can do infinitely more and better than she has done. An American, a cotton planter, who was recently in Manchester, wrote the following letter which appeared in the last "*Cotton Supply Reporter,*" to Sir Elkanah Amitage, a cotton manufacturer, on the culture and preparation of Indian cotton :—

MANCHESTER, *February* 15, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR,—In my visit to your mill a few days since your manager called my attention to samples of two lots of Indian cotton recently purchased, and of which you had spoken : and could I have seen you again, I would have made some suggestions in regard to Indian cotton, which I know the liberty of addressing you.

It is now no longer a question *whether* a good staple of cotton can or *cannot* be produced in India? All doubt is removed : it can be produced.

Neither is it a question whether it can be grown as cheaply as in the Southern States of America, where all labour commands a most excessive price.

The only two points unfavourable to success in the Indian cultivation arise from the cost of carriage to the shipping point, and careless cultivation, planting, gathering, ginning, and bailing.

You cannot attach too much importance to care in the latter particular.

First,—In hard, marly soils, the land should be broken and thoroughly prepared to the depth of seven inches *at least*. The plant will then resist drought much better than with more shallow ploughing, and land will not be as liable to wash and furrow in case of heavy rains.

Second.—The crop should be kept free and clean from weeds and grass by the hoe until the bloom appears.

Third,—When the gathering begins care should be taken to avoid fouling the picked seed cotton with broken dried leaves or stalks, for when it passes to the gin the leaves become so broken up and matted with the wool that it is almost impossible, as you know, to remove them, and the effort by the most improved machinery serves to injure and break the staple.

This can be avoided by the use of a canvas bag in gathering, slung around the shoulder by a band, and made to hang under the left arm with an open mouth,—braced open, if you please, by the insertion of a hoop. Let this bag be of a capacity to hold 10 to 20 lbs. of seed cotton, and, when full, the picker must empty into a large basket provided and conveniently placed for the purpose.

Again, all cotton that has fallen to the ground, and become discoloured by rains or accident, should never be mingled with that which is gathered clean from the plant. It is not worth the gathering, and becomes a real damage to any parcel of clean cotton with which it is included.

The gin should be placed in a clean and spacious room, and care taken in pressing and covering the bales.

Your Cotton Supply Association would do well to look to these points, if they have not already, and provide and send out the bags.

I return to America in a few days.—Your obedient servant,

CHARLES DURFEE.

Sir Elkanah Armitage.

The causes of failure in cotton cultivation in India which Mr. Durfee points out might easily be removed. We know that none of the means for securing good cotton crops, which he regards as all-important have been used in India. How, then, can we reasonably conclude that India is incapable of producing a good staple of cotton. We may learn a lesson from what has been said by a New York correspondent of the Manchester *Times*, when speaking of the efforts made to raise cotton in the more southern of the Free States. He writes as follows :—

A single fact shows that many discouraging blunders may be made before the cultivation of cotton becomes so successful as to be profitable or general in the district in question. The difficulty of obtaining seed was the first one which presented itself to those desirous of attempting experiments, and, very naturally, novices turned first to the plantations at Port Royal, whence such superior cotton has recently been brought. The government, it is said, had done all it could to encourage the scheme by instructing its agents there to gather cotton seed for the use of these experimenters. Visions of this fine long fibred staple were rudely dispelled, however, by the following circular issued from the agricultural division of the patent office, dated Jan. 15 :—

"The cultivation of cotton in the milder portion of the Free States is beginning to attract general attention.

"To prevent failures in its cultivation, it is proper to remark that it is a principle in vegetable physiology that tropical plants can never be acclimated North except by a repeated reproduction of some varieties from seed.

"The attempt to grow Sea Island cotton, such as is now brought from Hilton Head, would prove a failure in any portion of the Free States. The only variety capable of successful cultivation in those sections now seeking its introduction is the green seed cotton, such as is now being raised extensively in Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, and portions of Kentucky, and which produces the white fibre. Seed should be obtained from these localities. The modifications of soil and climate will influence the size of the plant, the length and fineness of the fibre, and the product of the crop. No reasonable doubt is entertained of the success of the culture in all mild portions of the middle states, and efforts are now making by this division to procure the proper seed for distribution.

"Then, we are hearing a little of the success which has attended the attempt to introduce into our eastern mills cotton from India. Last week the Naumkeag Company, whose establishment is in Salem, Mass, had its annual meeting. The treasurer stated that he shared with others the expense of purchasing a small lot of the staple from that district. Ten bales was his share, and that was secured at twopence sterling The freight, &c. made it cost about 19½ cents per pound Since that purchase was made, higher grades of the Surat cotton have been procured, and the reports of parties working them were so favourable that one hundred bales had been ordered for the Naumkeag mills alone."

After this, all we have to say to Indian cotton growers, is—"try again."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph).

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 15*th April* 1 P. M.

Arrived steamer *Behar* from Hongkong 1st, Singapore 8th, and Penang 10th April.

The rebel movement in China still continues and the English and French admirals are engaged in active hostilities against all rebel forces found within a radius of twenty miles from Shanghai.

Nearly eighty thousand refugees are at present in Shanghai and it is stated to be a hard matter to attend to their wants.

There is no intelligence of importance from Pekin or Japan.

At Nankin the imperial forces are appearing on the opposite bank of the river and seem to meditate hostilities.

News has been received from Ningpo to the effect that the rebel fleet is preparing to capture Chusan.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium, a fair amount of business has been done during the fortnight, first quality Malwa in demand.

Bengal has a downward tendency.

Old Patna 770 dlrs.

New Patna 740 dlrs.

Benares 725 dlrs.

Malwa 755 dlrs.

Opium at Shanghae on 22nd March, small sales, Malwa firm at 585 taels.

Patna 570 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong on London Bank Bills four shillings six pence half penny.

First Class Private four shillings six pence three farthings.

Bombay two hundred seventy and a half Rupees.

Calcutta two hundred eighteen and half Rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai, on London, Bank Bills six shillings two pence one farthing to half penny.

Bombay two hundred ninety eight Rupees.

Cotton at Canton, Bombay Market closes very firm at advanced quotations.

Sales 2,953 bales.

Stock 16,947 bales.

Quotations are old good to fine taels eleven to eleven five.

Medium to good ten three to ten nine.

Common nine eight to ten two.

New good to fine taels eleven seven to twelve two.

Medium to good eleven one to eleven six.

Common ten four to eleven.

Rice transactions have been large at advanced rates.

Bengal two dlrs. fifteen to twenty cents.

LOCAL.

MAJOR and Mrs. Grant, Captain Johnson, Captain Kay, Lieut. Budd, Lieut. Walky, Lieut. Lockhart, Surgeon Boxwell, Captain and Mrs. Chadwick and 350 men, women and children of Her Majesty's various Regiments, proceed this day to London by the ship *Silver Eagle*, Captain Longman.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening :—

MARCH, ... *Donizetti.*
OVERTURE, "I'Martiri," ..... *Donizetti.*
WALTZ, "Adelaide," ..... *Lamotte.*
SELECTION, "Zampa," ..... *Herold.*
ARIA "Zacharilla," ..... *Marliani.*
QUADRILLE, "Minuit Passe," ..... *Gung'l.*
GALOP, "Voltige," ..... *Lumbye.*

MR. WASSUDEW JUGGONATH, whose appointment we noticed the other day, has been appointed Acting Inspector of Law in the Ahmedabad College, in place of Mr. Nanabhoy Hurridass, Interpreter of the Supreme Court, whose services at present cannot be dispensed with. Mr. Wassudew held a Senior Scholarship of the First Grade in the Elphinstone College ; and was the prizeman of his year in Jurisprudence. He has also obtained a Sunnud in the Sudder Adawlut at the late examination for the office of Pleader, at which he came out first among about ninety Candidates. He was recommended for the appointment at the Ahmedabad College, by Dr. Reid, Government Professor of Law and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence.

MR. E. J. HOWARD, Director of Public Instruction, in a letter dated 24th December 1861, made the following Report to Government on the Final Examination of the Government Law School, Bombay, for the year 1861 :—"I have the honor to report that Mr. Bayley,* Mr. Dunbar, and myself on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of November 1861, examined ten Law Students of four years' standing and candidates for certificates. Mr. Bayley examined in 1, Criminal Law ; 2, personal Rights and Status ; 3, Evidence and Procedure. Mr. Dunbar examined 4, The Law of Contracts ; 5, the Law of Property. I examined in 6, Civil Law and Jurisprudence. We have agreed to the following award :—

	Passed Men.	
Shamrao Pandurang.....		*Excellent.*
Jehanghir Merwanjee		*Good.*
Gunputrao Bhasker		
Wassudeo Juggonath		
Pandurang Balibhudra*		

Both Mr. Bayley and Mr. Dunbar, especially the former, express themselves well pleased with the general result of the Examination. Mr. Bayley writes "the answers of those whom I have placed at and near the head of the list exhibited a knowledge of the various subjects which could only be acquired by a sound and systematic course of instruction, and by much careful private study." The paper on Criminal Law was (as might be expected from the want of well-written treatises) not so well answered as that on Personal Rights and Status, yet it agreeably surprised the Examiner who says—"I doubt if a good candidate for the Law Institution in Chancery Lane, London, to which every person is subjected before he can be admitted as an Attorney in England, would have given better and clearer replies or have expressed himself with greater precision and accuracy than did some of the candidates in the paper which I set." Mr. Dunbar reports that the answering to the paper on Contracts and that on the Law of Property, was, with few exceptions, very satisfactory ; the former being superior to the latter. I was well satisfied with the answering in Jurisprudence of the passed men. The rest failed showing that they had neglected the subject. I beg to hand up the answers of Shamrao Pandurang whose gross marks amounted to 609, the next best obtaining 552, the last of the passed men obtaining 442. These papers deserve attention as shewing the acquirements of the better class of Native law students, whose probable pretensions I brought to the notice of Government in my letter No. 1904, dated 6th September 1859. I venture to think these papers strongly support my recommendation that the European occupants of the Mofussil Bench should be really well grounded in Law under competent instructors."

Government, in acknowledging the receipt of the above Report, informed Mr. Howard that the progress which the Law Students continue to make appears very satisfactory.

* From a subsequent letter of Mr. Howard, dated 27th March 1862, it appears that Mr. Harrishanker Balcrishna also passed the Final Examination, his name having been omitted by mistake, owing to its having been included in the list of the Junior Students who went for examination at the same time.

WE give from the *Englishman* the following paragraph indicating a beautiful trait in the character of our new Governor :—

"It will be seen by our extract from the *Bombay Gazette* that Sir Bartle Frere will be received at Bombay with a welcome as warm as is the regret felt by Calcutta in losing him. We should be sorry that Bombay should think that Sir Bartle Frere is not fully appreciated here, in consequence of the undemonstrative manner in which he is allowed to depart from among us. The first and general idea upon the announcement here of his appointment, an idea to which we at once gave expression, was that a public dinner should be given at which Sir Bartle might receive assurance of the honor and esteem he has won for himself in Bengal. We have ever since been applied to by men of all classes urging that the idea should be carried out. The reason why this could not be done lies with Sir Bartle Frere himself, and is as honorable to him as has been all the course of his life amongst us. As soon as he became aware of the intention, he begged that it might not be pressed upon him, first, *because participation in any such festivity would be painful to him so immediately following upon the death of his friend and coadjutor the late Hon'ble William Ritchie, and next, because however far from the intention of his friends in offering, or his own feeling in accepting, such a mark of public respect, it might be looked upon by many, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, as a demonstration of political triumph over the statesman who had been believed to have the Bombay appointment within his reach.* It was impossible therefore, to carry into effect what was certainly a very general desire. But though debarred from such a public demonstration as we would have wished, we believe that the attendance at the steamer on Wednesday morning to bid Sir Bartle Frere farewell, will be such as to assure him of the high position he has gained in the esteem of the people of Calcutta."

THE *Englishman* will see that his conjecture regarding the Bombay Memorial against the Reduction of the Import Duties was correct,—that the Memorial is against their *immediate* reduction. Our cotemporary may rest assured that "the Bombay Merchants are independent, unselfish and wise," whether they give or withhold the particular evidence of it which he "would be indeed glad to find :"—

"If we are to believe the Telegram which we publish to-day from Bombay, the merchants of that city take a very different view of the proposed reduction of Import duties from those of Calcutta. Here, we believe, the majority of the merchants desire their reduction, though they differ widely as to whether it should be immediate or prospective, and in some instance as to its application. But according to the Telegram, those of Bombay will memorialize the Supreme Government against the reduction in any shape. Knowing, as we do, that the leading houses in that city are all directly connected with the districts whose representatives so recently urged upon Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood the abolition of these duties we cannot but think that the memorial referred to will be against their immediate reduction. If we are not mistaken there are much larger stocks of duty-paid goods in Bombay than in Calcutta, though here they are heavy ; and the immediate reduction would place the holders at a great disadvantage, as compared with those whose stocks are in bond We should be indeed glad to find that the Bombay merchants are so independent and unselfish, we may say so wise, as to prefer the reduction of the Income tax, or any other impost which bears heavily upon the people of India to the abolition of the Import duties, which are only felt, if at all, by the mill-owners and merchants of Lancashire, Yorkshire and a limited district in Scotland. We admit that, as a rule, there is an objection to indirect taxation, when direct taxation can be fairly applied ; but at present India is an exception to that rule, chiefly from the difficulty of collecting direct taxation without subjecting the people to oppression and extortion on the part of native officials, who as the revenue department is at present constituted, can easily escape detection. The machinery by which indirect taxation is worked in India, though extremely defective and requiring reorganization, is yet, as compared with that by which direct impositions are made, simple and inexpensive.

TIME INTERVALS FOR MESSAGES.

THE statement gives the maxima and minima time intervals for messages received at the Bombay office from the offices at Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock in the morning. The time intervals are deduced from the Calcutta, Madras, and Kurrachee office dates affixed to messages, and are corrected on account of difference of longitude.

14th April 1862.

In what watch.	Whence received.		Max. and Min.	Time Intervals. H.	M.	Service or Private.	Words in Message.	By what Line.
From 0 till 12 hours	Calcutta.....	Max.	2	58	P.	24	N. W. P.	
		Min.	...	43	P.	16	N. W. P.	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...		
		Min.	...	...	...	...		
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	...	...	...	...		
		Min.	...	...	...	...		
From 12 till 24 hours	Calcutta.....	Max.	8	38	P.	22	N. W. P.	
		Min.	4	...	A.	15	N. W. P.	
	Madras	Max.	...	...	...	...		
		Min.	...	...	...	...		
	Kurrachee.....	Max.	13	6	P.	12	N. W. C.	
		Min.	7	7	P.	36	N. W. C.	

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

RUN OVER BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—An inquest was held at the Morgue on the 13th and 14th instant, touching the death of Shiva Bhanjee, a Muccadum of the Porters employed at the Byculla Railway Station.

Luxmon Bala, a Porter at the Station, said that on Friday last at 9½ A. M., the deceased went to hold out a Signal in order to stop the Campoolee up-train. The Campoolee down-train which was standing at the Byculla Station left immediately afterwards and the deceased was run over by that train. The deceased told witness that he got giddy and fell on the lines, on which the Campoolee down-train was going.

Neil Davlin, Station Master, stated that he started the down-train to go to Campoolee. After leaving the Station, at the distance of about two or three hundred yards, the train was stopped ; and shortly he heard the guard whistle sounded. He ran to see what was the matter. The driver told witness that the engine had run over a man, and witness found the deceased lying under a waggon with his left foot quite severed and his left arm almost the same. The right ankle also was dislocated. The driver said that when he was within a few yards of the deceased, he saw him lying on the rails ; but he could not stop the train in time to prevent the deceased being run over. It was no part of the duty of the deceased to be where he was. He had a hand signal lamp with him which he left on the up line and then sat on the down apparently forgetful that a train was to start on it. He was quite sensible when he was taken up ; he might have been giddy. He had been eight years in the service of the Railway Company. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital and thence to his home, where he died in a few hours.

Verdict :—"The deceased died of injuries sustained, in consequence of a Railway train having accidentally run over him."

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An inquest was held at the Morgue on Monday last on view of the body of Munnee, a young Hindoo woman, aged fourteen years. The deceased lived with her husband on the second floor of a house in Hornby Row, Fort. On Sunday afternoon she went to draw water from the well situate in the rear part of the house, and in a few minutes afterwards the inmates hearing a splash of water went to the well and found the deceased had fallen in. Drags were obtained and her lifeless body was taken out. *Verdict.* Accidentally drowned in a well."

FELO DE SE.—Another inquest was held the same day at Chundunwadee, touching the death of Goolbai, wife of a domestic servant named Burjorjee Cooverjee. The deceased who was about forty years of age, had been suffering from ill-health for the last six years. She often complained to her husband of being weary of his life and expressed her eagerness to die. On the morning in question she is believed to have taken advantage of the absence of her husband from home and obtained a piece of arsenic which the husband had purchased about three years ago for the purpose of destroying rats and which he kept in a box to which the deceased had access. In the forenoon she appeared to be suffering from the symptoms of poisoning. The assistance of a medical gentleman was immediately procured, but the deceased objected to take any medicines, saying she wanted to die. After an hour's fruitless attempts to induce her to take some medicine, her husband returned home, and he forced her to take some. But she grew worse and died about two hours afterwards. *Verdict.*—"Felo de se."

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Tuesday, 15*th April* 1862.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, P. J.)

Bhimraj Ramsook vs. Runchore Bhogilall and Dewjee Cutchra.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley, instructed by Mr. Khunderao, for the defendants.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—This was an action on the case brought to recover damages which the plaintiff had sustained in his reputation and trade by reason of his being falsely and maliciously imprisoned and prosecuted by the defendants at the Police Office on a charge of embezzlement. It appeared that the plaintiff is an Insurance broker, earning about Rs. 200 a month. He kept two sets of accounts, one with his employers, and the other with the under-writers. In the course of transactions with the defendants, the latter became indebted to him for the sum of Rs. 1200, and they handed him a policy of insurance for Rs. 1222, less the discount, due to them ; by one Chuni Lall Doolock ram, with instructions to receive the amount in discharge of the debt. Plaintiff being a debtor to Chuonilall, got the amount of the policy credited to his account with him. Subsequently defendants having come to know that the plaintiff had recovered the amount of the policy from Chuonilall, disputed the transaction, and in the evening of the 15th September last at about eight o'clock they proceeded to his residence, and by false pretences persuaded him to come downstairs. As soon as plaintiff came out of his house, the defendants raised an alarm, and had him arrested by a policeman on a charge of embezzlement. Plaintiff after being arrested, was taken from Chowkee to Chowkee, and locked up for the whole of the night without a warrant. On the following day he was made to stand before Mr. Oliver, the Second Magistrate, who after due investigation, dismissed the charge. Looking at the whole of the evidence and the nature of the transaction, the Court came to the conclusion that plaintiff was arrested without notice or warning, and without authority or reasonable cause for such a summary arrest, and that the circumstances were enough to shew malice on the part of the defendants. As to evidence of damage the Court was of opinion that the man had suffered in his reputation, in his character, and also in his gains for, he was earning Rs. 200 a month, and since the arrest had almost remained without employment. Considering all the circumstances of the case, the Court gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 2000 as damages, with costs.—*Verdict for plaintiff for Rs.* 2000 *and costs.*

INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, 10*th April.* 1862.

Hubeeb Khan, the Cotwal of the Begum Bazar, was sent out to Narain Khair, about a hundred miles off, with a party of Seikhs, probably upon information given by himself to apprehend the Gosaeen, who, escaping from the custody of Tarasing, had taken refuge there in the house of a fellow Gosaeen. He was captured and on his way back Whilst in custody and when within twenty miles of Hyderabad, he stabbed himself with the dagger of one of his Sikh guards, and his death, which ensued, has deprived the Government, as he was a prominant person with Ram Rao the rebel, of much valuable information. I have not heard anything satisfactory about the manner in which the dagger came into his possession, and it is naturally suspected as to whether he was not assisted in his purpose of committing suicide. I do not know how the interrogatories of the Moulvie who has taken depositions are conducted, but as he has been trained in an English Court of justice, I suppose competently.

For years there has been no capital punishment inflicted upon criminals, and in consequence there is an accumulation now in the prisons perhaps of more than a hundred murderers. The Nizam has ordered a General Gaol Delivery to be made of these under a revision of the sentences, and five persons, three men and two women, have suffered decapitation, two on the 4th and three on the 8th instant.

BELLAPOOR, 14*th April* 1862.

I PRESUME this is the first occasion on which a letter has been indited from this place to a newspaper in Bombay or elsewhere. Let it be noticed in the annals of Bellapoor and of the *Bombay Gazette !*

Bellapoor is about 15 miles from Bombay at the mouth of the Panwell River. Oolwa, an important place before the opening of the Railway, when the Mails to and from Poona were conveyed via Panwell, lies a short distance up the river, divested of all its importance ; and its fine pier, erected by that enterprising contractor, Callianjee Sewjee, used only by the few passengers to and from Bombay by the Panwell Ferry Boat which touches at Oolwa. The charge for passengers is only 2 annas, which even in these days of cheap travelling is remarkably moderate. The large number of passengers who resort to the Ferry Boat, as the means of communication from Panwell to Bombay, can only make it *pay.* I have seen it pass by as heavily laden with its human freight as it could possibly be, and sometimes I am informed two boats are needed to accommodate the number of passengers. The Boat now leaves Panwell at night and discharges its living cargo at Boree Bunder in the morning, slowly but safely.

The house in which I am located was erected by the Hon'ble Mr. Lumsden, so well known as an active and enthusiastic participator in Regattas and pleasure trips by water to places in the vicinity of Bombay. It stands on a ridge projecting from the mainland. The Village lies in a nook behind. The site commands a magnificient view. Elephanta, Butcher's Island, and Mazagon in the distance with the shipping are seen on the right hand, while on the left lie Oolwa and the Panwell River, winding its course along the foot of the adjacent hills and jungles.

Bellapoor contains a population of some 3 or 400, engaged in the several occupations of fishermen, tilers, cultivators, &c. A number are also employed on the salt pans. Last evening I strolled through the village, which is divided into two parts by salt pans, the portion further inland being designated Bellapoor-ka-pada. At a temple situated at the extreme end of the village I had a discussion with some of the worshippers on the subject of idolatry. Observing that the temple was dedicated to Hunnooman, the monkey god, of whom a large figure was conspicuously seen from the door, I enquired of an old man who was leaving the temple if he was aware of the antecedents of his god. He replied in the affirmative and asked me what *I* knew of him. I related the story of Rawun, the giant of ten heads and twenty arms, —how Sita, the wife of Ram was carried away by the giant, and how Ram aided by Hunnooman with an army of monkeys fought Rawun and recovered his wife. The old man after patiently listening to the story called to those near him, saying, "Come, and hear a Sahib who knows all about our god." I had to repeat the wondrous tale, and then taking advantage of the opportunity of having an audience willing to listen, I endeavoured to shew the folly and sinfulness of worshipping stocks and stones, silver and gold, the work of men's hands. I was frequently interrupted with the enquiry from the ignorant, "shall we be wiser than our forefathers who worshipped these?" and from the more intelligent with the remark "we worship them as representations of God." While thus conversing with these poor men, some of the Brahmins inside the temple, attracted by the gathering and the sound of voices, came out, and after listening for only a few moments, one of them addressed the crowd to the following effect. What is the use of discussing the subject of *Dhurm.* This Sahib speaks against *Moorteepooja* because his *Dhurm* is different from ours. Let each one attend to his own *Dhurm.* One very intelligent man, a carpenter by trade, told me rather exultingly that the Sirkar approved of idol worship and made an annual grant of Rs. 200 for the support of one of the Temples at Bellapoor dedicated to a goddess called Ghordhunee ; and asked me how this was ? I could not make the man understand that the British Government only *continued* the grants made by former Governments, and that it did not approve of Idolatry. I am not surprised at the villager being unable to comprehend the matter. The mere fact of a grant being made affords *prima facie* evidence that the object for which the grant is made is approved of. The sooner a professedly Christian Government is led to see the light in which the grants made for the support of Temples, Mosques and Shrines is viewed by the people, and the sooner it ceases to make them, the better for all parties.

Coming over the ridge on which my friend's house is situated I came across a number of towers built by the Mahrattas, but now in ruins. One, a circular one with an oblong apartment on the level of the ground, commands a fine view of the adjacent country.

POONA.

WE understand that Captain Smales, who is now being tried by a General Court Martial at Mhow, has placed himself in the hands of the celebrated Barrister, Mr. Anstey, assisted by Messrs. Arthur and Sangster of Bombay ; if such be the case, and he has right on his side, there can be little doubt as to the result of his trial.—*Deccan Herald, April* 14.

THE farm of the liquor shops in the city of Poona, the sale of which was lately announced, was resold on Saturday last, and knocked down to the same party for Rs. 300 more than the amount of the last purchase. This was we are told occasioned by a recent order of Government authorizing the retail of liquors daily up to 8 P. M. instead of 7 P. M. as heretofore.—*Id.*

JOONEER, 10*th April,* 1862.—A very heavy hail storm fell at a short distance from this town, S.E.W. on the 9th inst. at 3 P. M., the high hills over which the hailstorm fell, had the appearance of being clad with snow. The hailstones fell very thick and were as large as the eggs of a partridge. By their impulsion down the steep into the valley, there was soon accumulated heaps and banks of considerable size, but these soon thawed away and formed a vast stream which flooded very suddenly and with great force, and several of these debouching into the Kookrut surprised the fishes with their coldness and caused a great mortality among them. No small damage has been done by this storm to many trees, and crops of fruit ; leaves of plantain trees split into ribbons. The atmosphere has much improved since the hailstorm and it is to be hoped that a good effect from it will be the disappearance of Cholera which has prevailed in Jooneer for the last fortnight. Quassiate has been employed in some advanced stages of this disease and with good effect.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE hear that the Supreme Government have lately put themselves to the trouble of forwarding to all the local officers certain rules for designating the eldest sons and other male descendants of titled Hindoo Rajahs, which rules are to be strictly observed. No penalty is alluded to for violating these rules, but of course there will be one, and the next step will be, in defiance of the economy recommended in the Stationery Department, the issue of a Hindoo Peerage, authorised by Government and compiled by the Bengal King at Arms ! ! ! —*Englishman, April* 7.

MAJOR WARRAND, principal of the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, has been appointed to the Railway Department in the Punjab. Major Warrand served at Delhi, where he lost an arm.—*Id.*

WE understand that several of the young Civilians who are staying in Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the languages have been ordered to the Mofussil sharp. It has come to the ears of the authorities that irregularities likely to impair their respectability and future usefulness, have been rife amongst certain of them, and hence the expatriation. It would be a change in the right direction, if the stay of these youths in Calcutta was limited in every case to a month's residence. The temptations that lie there in their way are great, and it is unfair not to abridge them.—*Id.*

CULTIVATION IN BENGAL.

(From a Correspondent of the Bengal Hurkaru.)

SIR,—Having recently visited several Mofussil districts and been unable to satisfy by private correspondence the enquiries of many friends at a distance before leaving for England, I take the liberty of addressing you in the hope that all interested in the matter may be pleased and satisfied. I may mention, *in ipso limine,* that my main object in travelling was to find suitable localities for the cultivation of tea and coffee, within a reasonable distance of Calcutta.

My first visit was paid to the district of Maldah, which had been favorably reported on by a gentleman who had just returned from Cachar ; my second visit was to the "Damun-i-Koh ;" my third was to Darjeeling.

During these trips I saw much to amuse, and more to interest me, than I have ever met with before.

It was a matter of astonishment to me to find everywhere such a desire on the part of the Natives to take advantage of the railway ; men hustling and jostling each other, irrespective of caste or creed, hurrying to and fro, perfectly regardless of consequences, in a manner that would astonish the conservative civilian of the past generation. On one occasion, we saw a palkee brought up close to a second class carriage, so furtively as to draw our attention, and immediately a respectably dressed Native (one of the Young Bengal genus) jumped out of the carriage and opened the palkee. From thence emerged a Native woman, so shawled as to prevent the possibility of scrutinizing her features, and forthwith was led into a corner of the carriage, where she sat, veiled, by the side of her husband. She was evidently a woman in purdah. What a triumph to our civilisation ! ! The time will yet come ; indeed, is rapidly approaching, when we shall see caste, ignorance, and prejudice give way to the irresistible influence which free intercourse with the world never fails to engender in the hearts and minds of illiterate and uncivilised men.

The labouring classes are daily becoming more and more independent. They have to some extent borrowed our manliness, and as the rising generation spring up, trained to our laws and customs, will lose that servility and meanness which characterise the past. For my own part, I am glad to see this change, for although attended at present with much evil, good will ultimately accrue. At present the Native mind in a transition state, the most dangerous in the history of every nation. We hail it, however, as the precursor of a higher form of civilisation, and as education reaches and elevates them, they will attain a status and force, which must affect in turn the social, moral, and political condition of the entire country. It is impossible to conceive what India will be ten years hence. The progress made during this period will surpass the most sanguine expectations.

The country between the Ganges and Maldah teems with population, and if comfortable houses, pretty villages, and luxuriant crops be any indication of wealth and comfort, then nowhere have I seen these blessings so profusely displayed as in and about Maldah. There was a magnificent crop of mustard just coming into flower, beautifying the country as far as the eye could scan, and as we approached and scrutinized it more closely, we found the indigo plant just making its appearance above ground. The late inundations gave such a rich deposit over the entire country, that everywhere it was almost safe to dispense with irrigation. The reaping of the one does not at all interfere with the other ; on the contrary, the indigo plant is protected during the day from being parched by excessive heat till the roots have got well down, and become master of the situation. When the mustard is gathered off the land by plucking it out by the roots, it eases the soil and gives a fresh impetus to the growth of the indigo plant.

Wherever I went, I saw nothing but the grandest prospects for the Indigo planters, this season. There never has been such a general deposit as there was last year. Lands that had been given up for the cultivation of Indigo, some six or ten years since, have on this account been resumed, and we have been passing in Maldah at least double the cultivation over those of former years. The same, I believe, applies equally to Tirhoot and lower Bengal.

We cannot but feel, as we reflect upon the late disasters that have befallen the Indigo planters, that had Sir John Peter Grant been appointed a few years sooner into more direct contact with the British settlers in the Mofussil, he would have formed a very different opinion to that which he has so forcibly and terribly exemplified in his late insane attempts to drive them out of the country.

Whatever the faults of Indigo planters may have been, we would have known that they were venial when placed side by side with the benefits that accrue directly and indirectly to the Native whenever brought into juxtaposition with his own countrymen. Had he gone out more into the provinces and mastered their situation, he would have been able to see their real faults, and by advice and reasoning would have remedied all that was wrong, in a quiet, constitutional way, without beggaring the hundreds and thousands of men who had risked their all in India, and saved us the mournful spectacle of seeing old gentlemen brought out to India to seek a livelihood again, when they should have been as he hopes soon to be, enjoying their declining days in the midst of their friends and families, fearing nothing, full of and peaceful contemplation of the future.

It is said that he has seen the error of his ways, and is at least convinced that British enterprise and capital can alone reclaim the desolate wastes of India, and carry civilization among the people. To illustrate his change of mind, it is rumoured that he has purchased 5,000 acres of forest land in the Darjeeling Hills on the Balasore river, where he proposes expending capital, and employing the interloper in developing the great principle that we all have been contending for this half century. We may well rejoice when even our enemy is adding strength to our ranks. The victory is gained at last, and it adds a glory to our national character, that every step in the conquest has been gained, not by a revolution, but by the old constitutional method of public agitation and discussion.

DACCA.

A TERRIFIC Cyclone passed over Dacca on Thursday last between 2 and 3 P. M., accompanied by heavy rain. It lasted about half an hour, but during that short interval, it did a large amount of damage.—*Dacca News, April* 5.

MR. DALRYMPLE our Additional Judge has arrived, and assumed charge of his office. Mr. Reid, our new Commissioner has left us. He was acting as Commissioner of both Dacca and Chittagong. We should like to see him installed in one of these offices. We are sure he would fill it with ability.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

NEW LIGHTS.

THE Gas-Lamp is one of the greatest signs of civilization. It tells of Commerce, of Science, of Organization, of Police ; and the gas-lamp it appears we are to have multiplied in Madras. Not only the augmented price of oil, but the increasing difficulty of procuring it at any price, has induced Dr. Mayer to bring the matter of lighting the Fort of Saint George under the consideration of Government. Indeed, when a single oil lamp costs three and a half rupees per month, and even the less expensive expedience of oil gas, can only supply an indifferent lamp at a cost of two rupees per month—the number of hours lighted is not stated—it is time to adopt a system of lighting which will at once be cheaper, more efficient, and more expansive.

We think there can be no doubt of the advantages of using coal for our gas manufacture.

Its value is more permanent than that of oil, and the calculations based on it, though they do not show a very material profit over the oil gas system ; still every year will increase the difference in its favor. Ultimately the coal gas would have to be adopted, and it is much more prudent to make the change now ; than when the old establishment may have increased largely in proportion.

It may interest our readers, as we are calling attention to the subject, to have again stated the relative prices of the three descriptions of light. We accordingly subjoin them :

Number of Lights.	Rs.	
Oil in lamps.....120	Cost	420
Oil-Gas 120	,,	240
Coal-gas 120	,,	120

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

CAPTAIN HAIG, the District Engineer of Upper Godavery in his progress report to the Madras Government observes. "This part of the work has been much delayed in consequence of the opposition and vexatious interference of the Native Civil authorities at every step, in the collection of the newly imposed taxes upon timber. I am sorry to say that the progress of the whole of the works has been most seriously retarded from this cause during my absence. I will not however, further allude to it now until I have been able to make further enquiries respecting it ; suffice it to say that I find all my officers complaining that their temper and patience have been tried to the utmost, and wishing for a return of the Nizam's regime," and the Government have thereupon resolved "that the Commissioner of Nagpore be addressed regarding the interference of the Native authorities in connection with the Timber tax alluded to in paragraph 3."—

operation of the Government of India, whose expenditure will be diminished proportionately in all districts in which the Tramway Company construct their lines, and in which the amount saved to the Government on the first construction, and after maintenance of the metalled roads otherwise provided from the Government funds, would probably be readily contributed for so important an object; while, in the case of districts in which Government roads now exist, the Government have evinced their readiness to give one half the road upon which to lay the tramway, should the first experiment, now about to be tried, prove satisfactory.

The public must not assume that the old-fashioned form of rail first used on tramways is referred to when they read of their introduction into India and elsewhere. Nor must they couple the signification with what they may have seen or heard of the tramways recently laid down in the suburbs of London. The tramways of the present day, where locomotive power is used, are *cheap railways* to all intents and purposes; and the two have everything in common, except the rails, which vary according to whether the tractive power is obtained by cattle or locomotive engines. Earthworks, bridges, culverts, ballasting, sleepers, and chairs, are common to both, though varied in form and strength, according to the traffic to be conveyed and to the views of different engineers. Under any circumstances, the Indian Tramway Company have done well to provide for all contingencies, the more especially as the superiority of engine-power over cattle is a point upon which considerable difference of opinion exists. It is certain that in many districts the cattle would be by far the more suitable. The application of the one or the other power will vary with the circumstances of each locality. But this is a subject on which the views of the Government of India will probably influence the decision of the Company, whose agent, it is stated, is about to leave this country immediately, to bring the whole question before the local Government.

We referred on the 8th March to several of the gentlemen who had exerted themselves at various times to introduce these invaluable works into India, where they are probably more needed than in any other part of the world, and we have since ascertained that, among others, Mr. G. B. Bruce, the engineer of the Great Southern of India Railway, and formerly of the Madras and East Indian Railways, has proposed a plan for connecting the Cochin backwater from Trivandrum by Anjerge with the Ponany River and the Madras Railway; and that Mr. E. Sharpe, another gentleman of great experience and enlarged views, has spared no pains to bring the subject before the Government, as one deserving their most serious consideration. Mr. Sharpe laid his plans before the Cotton Supply Association in Manchester, who, rightly estimating its commercial importance, passed the following resolution:—"That the Committee of the Cotton Supply Association, having considered the scheme laid before them by Mr. E. Sharpe, for the improvement of main communication transport in India, by the construction of tramways, are of opinion that it presents features worthy the attention of the Indian Government, and that it is capable of supplying at moderate cost, important traffic-feeders to the main trunk railways of the country."

This question is one of such vital importance to the interests of India and of this country, in extending our sources of supply of cotton and other produce, and in opening new and vast markets for home manufactures, that we shall return to it upon an early occasion. One word of counsel we would suggest to the numerous parties who are perseveringly exerting themselves in this good cause, viz., that by combining their forces their union would increase their strength, and most effectually secure their common object.

INDIAN PRESS.

IRRIGATION.

(From the Hurkaru, April 5.)

A correspondent from Agra writes as follows:—

"Some time ago you asked me for a paper on irrigation, here it is, soon. The Soane Canal is nominally treated of, but all canals are embraced. I shall believe any of the Madras stories about 200 per cent. profits; simple nonsense. The way they make it out is thus:—

Total cost of Canal			£100,000
Water rates per annum			£ 10,000
Increase of taxes in district during the last 20 years or so			£ 10,000
Additional revenue per annum			£ 20,000

At the end of 20 years, this sum being all totalled, comes to 20,000 × 20 = £400,000 which is four hundred per cent. (see Baird Smith's Italian Irrigation, vol. I., Appendix B., which is all about Indian irrigation.) As trade speculations, all the canals here are failures, and I do not see why government has a right to credit the canal with the general revenue of the country. No private company could do this, and when government goes into a trade speculation to sell water, it must keep its accounts the same as other people.

No canal will ever pay unless it will supply water all the year round and can be relied on, and besides, it must be able to give a large supply in dry weather.

CANAL IRRIGATION.

Since Colonel Dickens' Soane Canal scheme has again called public attention to this important subject, and, as I believe, many most erroneous opinions are in vogue among persons who have not carefully studied the matter, I trust you will insert the following remarks.

From an engineering point of view the affair is simple enough—so much money will produce so much masonry and earthworks; and this part of the subject needs few remarks. The dying advice of Brindley, 'Puddle it, puddle it again,' is the great secret of canal making, as it is of no use if it leaks.

There are lower, two other views of the question which have never been properly explained, viz, the agricultural view of the question, and last though not least, the commercial view. To begin with the agricultural view of the subject. In the tropics, where the absence of rain for ten or twelve days may destroy the whole crop of the season, it is impossible to rate the value of a supply of water too highly, but there is, unfortunately, a misunderstanding of this point between the officials and cultivators; the former are seldom or never out in the district, expect during the cold weather and their ideas of agriculture are taken then, and they have fallen into the mistake of fancying that if the cold weather crop is got in, the whole business is done. But this is not the case; the crop of paramount importance to the cultivator is the crop in full growth, on it depends the fodder for his cattle. If this crop is plentiful, he can easily plough and water from wells by bullock power the cold season crop. If this crop fails, his cattle die, he is unable to do any thing; consequently, the true use of canal irrigation is to act as insurance, against the failure of the rains. A cultivator could look with positive certainty to getting a regular and continuous supply of water all through the rainy season, independent of the state of the weather, the value of such a canal would be immense; but here is the failure of all the canals as yet made in the N. W. P. —their head works are temporary affairs, washed away by the first thunderstorm in the hills, and no water is to be had from them till the canal dams are replaced in October; consequently the present system of canals is a complete failure as regards the most important point. The irregularity of supply was another objection. If you are going to farm by wells worked by bullocks, you must keep up a stock of them and grow fodder for them, but if you had a regular supply of water from a canal, you can do with half the stock of working oxen, and replace the fodder crops by other paying crops, as cotton, sugar, indigo, hemp, &c., but you can't afford to pay canal rates and also keep up a stock of oxen to provide against the failure of the canal. This is payment twice over for the same thing, and is the same as paying an immense premium with the certainty that the insurance office will refuse to pay when the accident happens. How then is it will be asked, that anybody uses the canal at all? The first reason is that the water is sold far below its real cost price, and when you can get a good flood over your land for the sum of about twelve annas per beegah, it is cheap, though you only get it once in the season. The second reason is, that everybody along the canal side is made to pay this water rate, whether he gets water or not. Persons drawing water from wells near the canal have to pay half rates, on the ground that their wells are fed by the leakage of the canal!! If any ryot is obstinate, and says he wishes to have nothing to do with the canal, the Moonshee gets up a complaint against him for stealing water or damaging the channels, and he is hauled off 70, or may be 100 miles, in the very midst of the irrigation season, to be tried by the Executive Engineer of the canal, who has magisterial powers in these cases. Is it to be wondered at, then, that the ryot is glad to make terms with the Moonshee at any price. And if he can get one or two waterings from the canal, it is so much clear gain, especially as the official rate is far below its real value. We thus see that, from mismanagement and extortion of the subordinates, added to the serious defect of irregular supply of water, what water does come down is very little good to the ryot, and has therefore to be sold far below its real value. It does not require any one to be a great farmer to see that a supply of water on a certain day may be worth five hundred rupees, while a fortnight after it is not worth a piece, as it is either too late, or may not be wanted at all. Projectors in writing about their canals give arrays of figures to show that their canal will have a maximum of say 5000 cubic feet per second, and a minimum of say 500 cubic feet per second, and then give an average of 2750 cubic feet, and work away with this, totally forgetting that nobody wants canal water when it rains. The water is wanted in the breaks of the rains, and everybody wants it at the same time. If you have no reservoirs, your saleable supply of water is measured by the minimum quantity in a dry season, and if your canal head is washed away every rains, and your canal is empty from June to October, it is plain that the canal is of very little use to the ryot, and will, therefore, not pay a dividend.

We will now go to the commercial view of the question. When any one wants to introduce a new article of trade, the first question to be settled is, Will anybody buy it? and if so, at what price, and under what conditions, and can you afford to supply it at this price? Now, there is no doubt that cultivators in India do want water. Upon careful observations made by the writer, it is stated that getting one acre of wheat by bullock power is, at the very least, twenty rupees. Besides the mere hire of the bullocks for the season, this system obliges the ryot to keep a double stock of oxen, compared to what he would need for mere ploughing, and he has to cultivate for their fodder an acre of land from which he could raise marketable produce if he had a regular supply of water to rely on. From this it is evident that, if the canal supplied water *when it was wanted*, and could be relied on all the year round, the cultivator could well afford to pay five rupees per acre for wheat, ten rupees per acre for sugarcane, and about two rupees per acre for an occasional supply of water during the rains to cotton, indigo, hemp, &c. Thus, a canal supplying water regularly all the year, would draw revenue from three crops instead of one—wheat, sugar, and the rain produce all needing water, *but at different times*; and from being able to guarantee a supply of water, it could charge a high rate, and even then this rate would be only one-fourth the cost of bullock power. Let us now see what we can do with the Soane Canal. We will put the water at 30,000 cubic feet per second. This enables it to water—

Acres, Wheat	500,000 at 5	Rs.	2,500,000
,, Sugar-cane	100,000 ,, 10	,,	1,000,000
,, Rain produce	1,000,000 ,, 2	,,	2,000,000
Navigation and water power		,,	250,000
		Rs.	..5,750,000
Gross increase			£575,000
Less one-fourth for repairs and working expenses			£143,750
			£431,250 nett income.

allowing ten per cent dividends. This justifies an expenditure of £4,312,500.

Now, this sum of money would, according to Colonel Dickens' estimate, enable the canal to make a permanent masonry dam and head works, and also considerable reservoirs, and make the whole canal in a substantial way so as to provide water at all seasons of the year; and the writer is of opinion that unless it is so constructed, this canal will merely repeat the notorious failure of the Ganges Canal in a commercial sense, and be of little or no use to the cultivators in emergencies, and in short be a delusion and a snare.

SIR CHARLES WOOD AND INDIAN TARIFF.

(From the Englishman, April 5.)

It is very seldom that we have an opportunity of saying a good word for Sir Charles Wood, but upon the principle of giving the devil his due—he is certainly entitled to praise for the way in which he demolished the selfish pretensions of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland as represented by a deputation of Members of Parliament, Mayors, Aldermen, mill-owners and traders, who recently waited upon him in reference to the Indian Tariff. These gentlemen had prepared for the interview at a preliminary meeting, and having got up the subject, met Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood, fully assured that their arguments were irresistible. Pathetically did they plead for the suffering workpeople, the small shop-keepers, and retail traders, whose distress was all produced by the duties imposed in India upon cotton goods. Thousands had been reduced to beggary and starvation, and thrown on the parish for relief, because these terrible duties had rendered it unprofitable to export the products of their labour. In fact to use the words of the memorial, they often operated as an absolute prohibition to the merchants and exporters, or entailed severe losses on shipments when otherwise there would be a profit; the effect of which was the partial and probably the entire stoppage of a great number of mills. Then followed the stale argument about the protection which these duties gave to Indian capitalists, who had embarked in manufacturing pursuits in India, by which the profits of the manufacturing interest of Great Britain had suffered to the tune of £32,427,412 sterling in three years, and that for the exclusive benefit, and to spare the pockets of, one portion only of the British people. Here we would ask these liberal gentleman why the portion of the British people, to which they refer, whoever they may be, are not as much entitled to have their pockets spared as that portion which includes the mill-owners and manufacturers of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Scotland, who are crying out so lustily, where the shoe pinches them. A pinch which they know, and if they were honest would admit, was caused by over production in 1858-59 and 60, and aggravated by the high price ruling for American cotton and their obstinate refusal to use that of India. It is these causes that have cut off their profits and are now closing their mills, and not the Indian duties. This they will find if the duty now imposed is taken off. Do they suppose the Native dealers and traders will not claim and obtain a reduction in prices equal to that which the importer saves in the way of duties. They have a better knowledge of the markets and stocks in India, than even the European importers, and certainly are better informed than the merchants and manufacturers at home, who, if we may judge by their shipments during the last two years, have been anything but well informed; unless, as we have seen it stated, an inflated system of credit purchases compelled them to keep the ball rolling; which would collapse if they stopped. We do not know who the Mayor of Manchester may be, whether he is merchant, millowner or manufacturer; but that he has a very elevated opinion of himself is evident, when he presumed to speak of the late Mr. Wilson "as one who had in a manner turned his back upon himself and contradicted the course of his whole life." With similar wisdom we find another speaker saying that,—"from the day of the imposition of the duties by Mr. Wilson, the indents or orders homewards for cotton goods from the Native and European Houses established in India, had persistently declined, and that they did not now amount to 20 per cent of their average before 1859, and that they had actually fallen off 80 per cent"—no wonder at that when we consider how goods have been crowded into the Indian markets since that period, and that it is difficult to find storage room for the daily accumulating stocks. We should like to know if the speaker referred to, knew how trifling, in comparison to the whole importation into India, were the amounts of these indents of which he talked so glibly. Lord Palmerston, in his usual happy way, told the deputation that in a matter of Imperial policy, it was necessary to look to both sides of the question; meaning of course, that, however great and important were the claims of a portion of the inhabitants of Great Britain, as represented at that meeting, there was a small portion of Her Majesty's Empire, called India, containing nearly a hundred millions of people, who were entitled to some little consideration; how much, he left to his colleague Sir Charles Wood to explain, which he did, we think, not much to the satisfaction of his hearers; for after referring to the causes which led to the imposition of the duties by Mr. Wilson, and pointing out that they did not constitute a protective tax especially for the benefit of Indian manufactures, he said—

"It was undoubtedly quite true that a reduction of Indian expenditure would enable them to do away with this duty on English cotton, but the expenses of a large empire could not be utterly and suddenly reduced at a moment. They had already reduced the duties on yarns, and they hoped soon to be able to remove the duties on manufactured goods; but he could not give any promise that, in compliance with the prayer of the memorial, this reduction would take place at once. The distress was, unfortunately, very great in the manufacturing districts, but he did not think it was quite right to put it all on the shoulders of the 10 per cent. duty on goods for India. In fact, from the returns which he held in his hand it would seem that in spite of all the grievous difficulties complained of the export of cotton goods from this country to India had been for the last seven years rapidly and most steadily increasing. In 1855, 547,000,000 yards of manufactured cotton goods were sent to India; in 1856 there were 777,000,000 yards; in 1857, 469,000,000; in 1858 771,000,000; in 1859, 868,000,000 in 1860, 825,000,000; and in 1861, 797,000,000.

An unlucky member of the deputation here remarked "that the figures which the Hon'ble Baronet quoted were quite correct, but large manufacturers had not waited for orders; but in their efforts to find markets any-where had sent out their goods to India on consignment; and many of them had suffered enormously by these transactions." Poor man, he seems to have forgotten that he was addressing a Yorkshireman, as shrewd as any man in the deputation; as witness the result. Sir Charles Wood said "that he would not of course enter into the question of whether or not their recent speculations in India had been profitable or otherwise." He thought, on the whole, that they had rather over-traded to that Empire. At all events, the plain fact remained that the exports of cotton manufactured goods to India had increased, and were still most rapidly increasing. For instance, the exports in this last month of January alone showed a large increase on the exports for the same month during the previous year. Thus, there were last month sent 9000 bales of Cotton, as against 6000 bales in 1861; there were 4,400 cases of cottons, as against 4800 last year; 1700 packages of printed cottons, as against 500 last year; of coloured cottons, 1000 packages, against 800 last year. To Bombay 6400 bales had been sent, when last year only 2800 were exported, 1900 cases of cotton went last month to Bombay, when only 600 cases went last January twelve month. There had been a slight falling-off in printed cottons exported to Bombay of from 400 to 250 packages, but, on the other hand, the coloured cottons had risen from 400 packages to 910. The Government of India had in his opinion, done right when they could to meet the very difficult financial position in which they were placed. He hoped that, if it were possible, the Government would still be able to make such a reduction in their expenditure as would allow them to dispense with the duties complained of; but until he knew what the reduction was to be, he could say nothing for certain. All he knew was that he hoped the Indian Government would soon be able to do away with the duties on manufactured goods; but he could not give any promise that, in compliance with the prayer of the memorial, this reduction would take place at once. The distress was, unfortunately, very great in the manufacturing districts, but he did not think it was quite right to put it all on the shoulders of the 10 per cent. duty on goods for India. In fact, from the returns which he held in his hand it would seem that in spite of all the grievous difficulties complained of the export of cotton goods from this country to India had been for the last seven years rapidly and most steadily increasing. In 1855, 547,000,000 yards of manufactured cotton goods were sent to India; in 1856 there were 777,000,000 yards; in 1857, 469,000,000; in 1858 771,000,000; in 1859, 868,000,000 in 1860, 825,000,000; and in 1861, 797,000,000.

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